#### What is claimed is:

1. An active ray curable ink-jet ink composition comprising:

a photo-induced acid generating agent containing an onium salt which does not generate benzene during active ray radiation,

and

a photopolymerizable compound containing a compound having an oxetane ring in the molecule.

- 2. The active ray curable ink-jet ink composition according to claim 1, wherein the onium salt is a sulfonium salt.
- 3. The active ray curable ink-jet ink composition according to claim 1, wherein the onium salt is an iodonium salt.
- 4. An active ray curable ink-jet ink composition comprising:

a photo-induced acid generating agent containing an onium salt which does not generate benzene during active ray radiation,

and

a photopolymerizable compound containing a compound having an oxetane ring in the molecule,

wherein the onium salt is a sulfonium salt represented by one of Formulas (1) to (4):

### Formula (1)

$$R_2$$
 $X$ 
 $R_3$ 

### Formula (2)

$$R_7$$
  $R_6$   $R_4$   $R_5$ 

### Formula (3)

$$\begin{array}{c|c}
R_{11} & R_{10} \\
\hline
\end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c|c}
R_{10} & R_{8} \\
\hline
\end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c|c}
R_{8} & R_{8} \\
\hline
\end{array}$$

### Formula (4)

$$R_{12}$$
 $X^{-}$ 
 $S^{+}$ 
 $R_{14}$ 
 $R_{15}$ 
 $R_{16}$ 
 $R_{17}$ 

wherein  $R_1$  -  $R_{17}$  are each a hydrogen atom or a substituent group, provided that  $R_1$  -  $R_3$  are not a hydrogen atom at the same time,  $R_4$  -  $R_7$  are not a hydrogen atom at the same time,  $R_8$  -  $R_{11}$  are not a hydrogen atom at the same time,  $R_{12}$  -  $R_{17}$  are not a hydrogen atom at the same time; X is a non-nucleophillic anion residue; and R1 - R3 of Formula (1) are not a phenylthio group or a phenoxy group.

5. The active ray curable ink-jet ink composition according to claim 4,

wherein the sulfonium salt represented by one of Formulas (1) - (4) is represented by one of Formulas (5) - (13):

# Formula (5)

$$H_3CO$$
 $S$ 
 $X$ 
OCH<sub>3</sub>

# Formula (6)

# Formula (7)

# Formula (8)

Formula (9)

Formula (10)

Formula (11)

Formula (12)

### Formula (13)

wherein X in each Formula is a non-nucleophillic anionic group.

- 6. The active ray curable ink-jet ink composition according to claim 1, comprising a basic compound.
- 7. The active ray curable ink-jet ink composition according to claim 1, comprising a nonionic surface active agent.
- 8. The active ray curable ink-jet ink composition according to claim 1, comprising a photopolymerizable compound having an oxirane group in the molecule.
- 9. The active ray curable ink-jet ink composition according to claim 1, comprising the following photopolymerizable compounds:

(a) a compound having at least one oxetane ring in the molecule in an amount of 25 - 90 weight%;

- (b) a compound having at least one oxirane group in the molecule in an amount of 10 - 70 weight%; and
- (c) a vinyl ether compound in an amount of 0 40 weight%,

each weight% is based on the total weight of the composition.

10. The active ray curable ink-jet ink composition according to claim 1,

wherein the compound which has an oxetane ring is represented by Formula (E):

Formula (E)

Wherein  $R_1$  -  $R_6$  are each a hydrogen atom or a substituent group, provided that at least one group represented by  $R_3$  -  $R_6$  is a substituent group.

11. The active ray curable ink-jet ink composition according to claim 1 exhibits a viscosity of 7 - 50 mPa·s at 25 °C.

- 12. An image forming method using the active raycurable ink-jet ink composition of Claim 1, comprising the
  steps of:
- (a) ejecting droplets of the ink from a nozzle of an ink-jet recording head to form an image on a recording material; and
- (b) irradiating the image with an active ray, wherein the irradiation step is carried out between 0.001 2.0 seconds after deposition of the ink composition.
- 13. The image forming method according to claim 12, wherein the total ink thickness on the recording material is 2 20  $\mu$ m after irradiation of an active ray.
- 14. The image forming method according to claim 12, wherein the ink droplet volume ejected from each nozzle of the ink-jet recording head is 2 to 15 pl.

- 15. The image forming method according to claim 12, wherein the ink-jet recording head is a line head.
- 16. An ink-jet recording apparatus which is employed in the image forming method according to claim 12,

wherein an active ray curable ink-jet ink composition and an ink-jet recording head are heated to 35 - 100 °C before ejecting the ink composition.

17. A triarylsulfonium salt comprising a compound represented by Formula (T-1):

Formula (T-1)

wherein  $R^{\text{Tll}}$  and  $R^{\text{Tll}}$  are an alkyl group or an aromatic group;  $Z^{\text{Tl}}$  is an oxygen atom or a sulfur atom;  $R^{\text{Tl}3}$  and  $R^{\text{Tl}4}$  are each an alkyl group, an aromatic group, an alkoxy group, an aryloxy group, an alkylthio group or an arylthio group;

mt1 is an integer of 0 - 4; nt1 and pt1 are each an integer of 1 - 5; and  $X^{T1}$  is PF6.

18. The triarylsulfonium salt compound represented by Formula (T-1) according to claim 17, is a compound represented by Formula (T-2):

Formula (T-2)

$$(R^{T21})_{mt2}$$
 $Z^{T2}$ 
 $(R^{T22})_{mt2}$ 
 $(R^{T23})_{nt2}$ 
 $(R^{T24})_{pt2}$ 
 $Z^{T2}$ 
 $Z^{T2}$ 

wherein,  $R^{T21}$ ,  $R^{T22}$ ,  $R^{T23}$  and  $R^{T24}$  are each an alkyl group or an aromatic group;  $Z^{T2}$  is an oxygen atom or a sulfur atom;  $R^{T25}$  and  $R^{T26}$  are each an alkyl group, a hydrocarbon fluoride group, an aromatic group, an alkoxy group, an aryloxy group, an alkylthio group or an arylthio group; mt2, nt2 and pt2 are each an integer of 0 - 4; and  $X^{T2}$  is PF<sub>6</sub>.

19. The triarylsulfonium salt compound represented by Formula (T-2) according to claim 18, is a compound represented by Formula (T-3):

Formula (T-3)

$$R^{T31}$$
 $S$ 
 $R^{T32}$ 
 $R^{T33}$ 

wherein  $R^{T31}$  is an alkyl group of 1 - 10 carbon atoms;  $R^{T32}$  and  $R^{T33}$  are each an alkyl group of 1 - 10 carbon atoms or an alkoxy group of 1 - 10 carbon atoms; and  $X^{T3}$  is PF<sub>6</sub>.

20. The triarylsulfonium salt compound represented by Formula (T-2) according to claim 18, is a compound represented by Formula (T-4):

Formula (T-4)

wherein  $R^{T41}$  is a hydrogen atom or an alkyl group of 1 - 10 carbon atoms,  $R^{T42}$  is a substituent group, mt4 is an

integer of 0 - 4,  $R^{T43}$  and  $R^{T44}$  are each an alkyl group of 1 - 10 carbon atoms, and  $X^{T4}$  is  $PF_6$ .

21. The triarylsulfonium salt compound represented by Formula (T-2) according to claim 18, is a compound represented by Formula (T-5):

Formula (T-5)

wherein  $R^{T51}$  is a hydrogen atom or an alkyl group of 1 - 10 carbon atoms,  $R^{T52}$  is a substituent group, mt5 is an integer of 0 - 4,  $R^{T53}$  and  $R^{T54}$  are each an alkyl group of 1 - 10 carbon atoms, and  $X^{T5}$  is PF<sub>6</sub>.

- 22. An active ray curable composition comprising:
- (a) a triarylsulfonium compound described in claim 17; and
  - (b) an epoxy compound.

23. The active ray curable composition according to claim 22, wherein the epoxy compound is an alicyclic epoxy compound represented by Formula (A):

### Formula (A)

$$\begin{array}{c|c} O & & & & & \\ \hline \\ H_3C & & & & \\ \hline \\ (R_{100})_{m0} & & & & \\ \hline \\ (R_{100})_{m0} & & & \\ \end{array}$$

wherein  $R_{100}$  is a substituent group;  $_{m0}$  is an integer of 0-2;  $_{r0}$  is an integer of 1-3;  $L_0$  is a  $_{r0}+1$  valent linking group of 1-15 carbon atoms, which may contain an oxygen atom or a sulfur atom in the principal chain, or a single bond.

24. The active ray curable composition according to claim 22, wherein the epoxy compound is one selected from the alicyclic compounds represented by one of Formulas (I) - (VI):

### Formula (I)

$$\begin{array}{c} O \\ O \\ H_3C \end{array} \begin{array}{c} O \\ C \\ (R_{101})_{m1} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} O \\ (O \\ C \\ (R_{101})_{m1} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} O \\ (O \\ C \\ (R_{101})_{m1} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} O \\ (R_{101})_{m1} \end{array}$$

wherein  $R_{101}$  is a substituent group, m1 is an integer of 0-2, p1 and q1 are each 0 or 1, r1 is an integer of 1-3, and  $L_1$  is a r1+1 valent linking group of 1-15 carbon atoms, which may contain an oxygen atom or a sulfur atom in the principal chain, or a single bond;

Formula (II)

$$CH_{2}-O \xrightarrow{\begin{pmatrix} O \\ U \\ C \end{pmatrix}_{p2}} L_{2} \xrightarrow{\begin{pmatrix} O \\ U \\ C \end{pmatrix}_{q2}} O-CH_{2} \xrightarrow{\begin{pmatrix} O \\ U \\ C \end{pmatrix}_{q2}} O$$

$$(R_{102})_{m2} CH_{3}$$

$$r_{2}$$

wherein  $R_{102}$  is a substituent group, m2 is an integer of 0-2, p2 and q2 are each 0 or 1,  $L_2$  is a r2+1 valent linking group of 1-15 carbon atoms, which may contain an oxygen atom or a sulfur atom in the principal chain, or a single bond;

Formula (III)

wherein  $R_{103}$  is a substituent group, m3 is an integer of 0-2, p3 is 0 or 1,  $L_3$  is a divalent linking group of 1-8 carbon atoms, which may contain an oxygen atom or a sulfur atom in the principal chain, or a single bond;

Formula (IV)

wherein  $R_{104}$  is a substituent group, m4 is an integer of 0-2, p4 is 0 or 1,  $L_4$  is a divalent linking group of 1-8 carbon atoms, which may contain an oxygen atom or a sulfur atom in the principal chain, or a single bond;

Formula (V)

wherein  $R_{105}$  is a substituent group, and m5 is 1 or 2; and

Formula (VI)

$$H_3C$$
 $CH$ 
 $CH$ 
 $CH_3C$ 
 $(R_{106})_{m6}$ 
 $(R_{106})_{m6}$ 

wherein  $R_{106}$  is a substituent group, and m6 is an integer of 0 - 2.

25. An active ray curable ink-jet ink composition containing the active ray curable composition according to claim 22.